

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 22, 1865.

NO. 15.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
by
A. G. HODGES & CO.
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

Statement of the Condition

OF THE

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the
Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance
with an act entitled, "An act to regulate
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved
3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA IN-
SURANCE COMPANY, and is located at
Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Real Estate unimproved, \$84,707 35
Cash on hand and in Bank, 107,736 48
Cash in the hands of Agents
and in transit, 184,402 45
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad,
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent,
semi-annual interest, 44,000 44,000 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co.,
Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent,
semi-annual interest, 10,000 11,200 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad,
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent,
semi-annual interest, 27,500 28,975 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad,
(S. F.) Mortgage Bonds,
7 per cent, semi-annual
interest, 40,000 40,000 00
Cleveland and Pittsburgh,
R. R., [3d Mt. Mortgage
Bonds,] 7 per cent, semi-
annual interest, 25,000 22,500 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R.,
(Gt. Mt.) Mortgage Bonds,
7 per cent, semi-annual
interest, 25,000 23,750 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R.,
(2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds,
7 per cent, semi-annual
interest, 50,000 44,000 00
P. Et. W. & C. Railroad, (1st
Mt.) Mortgage Bonds,
7 per cent, semi-annual
interest, 30,000 30,000 00
P. Et. W. & C. Railroad, (2d
Mt.) Mortgage Bonds,
7 per cent, semi-annual
interest, 50,000 48,500 00
Buffalo, New York & Erie
R. R., Second Mortgage
Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-
annual interest, 50,000 46,500 00
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co.,
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent,
semi-annual interest, 38,000 38,000 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co.,
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent,
semi-annual interest, 30,000 27,900 00
Conn. River Railroad Co.,
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent,
semi-annual interest, 10,000 9,700 00
Little Miami Railroad Co.,
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent,
semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,000 00
N. J. R. R., & Trans. Co.,
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent,
semi-annual interest, 50,000 48,750 00
Atlantic Dock Bonds, 7 per
cent, semi-annual interest,
24,000 25,440 00
Chicago Chamber of Com-
merce, 10 per cent, semi-
annual interest, 50,000 50,000 00
Wayne County, Michigan,
Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-
annual interest, 25,000 25,000 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 pr.
cent, semi-annual interest,
25,000 26,500 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water-
works), 6 per cent, semi-
annual interest, 25,000 23,750 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6
per cent, semi-annual int.,
Hartford City Bonds, 6 pr.
cent, semi-annual interest,
Hartford City Scrip, 6 pr. cent,
semi-annual interest, 16,000 15,480 00
Town of Hartford Bonds,
(1853 & 1858), 6 per cent,
annual interest, 60,000 61,800 00
New York City Bonds, 6 pr.
cent, quarterly, 75,000 71,250 00
United States Coupon Bonds
1874, 5 per cent, semi-
annual interest, 196,000 196,000 00
United States Coupon Bonds
1881, 5 per cent, semi-
annual interest, 182,500 201,062 00
United States [5-20s] Cou-
pon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent,
semi-annual interest, 233,800 243,152 00
U. S. Certificates of In-
debtedness, 6 per cent,
semi-annual interest, 4,000 4,000 00
U. S. Legal Tender 6 per
cent, comp. and int. in Notes
Connecticut State Scrip, 6
per cent, semi-annual inter-
est, 100,000 100,000 00
Connecticut State Stock, 6 pr.
cent, semi-annual interest, 170,000 163,200 00
R. I. State Stock, 6 pr. cent,
semi-annual interest, 50,000 48,000 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 pr. cent,
semi-annual interest, 100,000 100,000 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 pr. cent,
semi-annual interest, 10,000 9,500 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 pr.
cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 23,750 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 pr. cent,
semi-annual interest, 12,000 11,400 00
Wis. State Stock, 6 pr. cent,
quarterly interest, 30,000 27,600 00
N. Y. State Stock, 6 pr. cent,
quarterly interest, 31,000 31,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 pr.
cent, semi-annual interest, 76,000 56,240 00
Atlantic Mutual Insurance
Co., Scrip, 1864, 6 pr. cent,
6,750 6,750 50
300 Shares Hartford and N.
Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 60,000 96,000 00
300 Shares Conn. River R.
Co. Stock, 30,000 30,000 00
107 Shares Boston and Wor-
cester R. R. Co. Stock, 10,700 12,626 00
1000 Shares Cleveland and N.
Tolledo R. R. Co. Stock, 50,000 50,000 00
250 Shares Pittsburg, Ft. W.
& Chicago R. R. Compa-
ny Stock, 25,000 24,500 00

MISCELLANY.

Tribute to Father.

Sent with a Pair of Slippers to the Army.

I'm sitting alone by the window,
O'erlooking the frost afar,
And dreamingly working a slipper
For father, who's gone to the war.

The green bud grows on the slipper,
And the green bud grows on the tree,
And the wind sighs in the pine tops,
And, father, I'm sighing for thee.

From the old oak, down in the meadow,
Comes the crow's monotonous cry,
And the blue-bird sings in the garden,
And I sing, "Gone to the war."

As a nun counts her beads at her prayers,
I'm counting the day till you come,
And praying the angels to bear you
Safe under their wings to your home.

For home is not home without father,
Our guide and protector and stay,
And you carried our home and hearts with you,
When you left us that bright summer day.

Do you know that I've been with you, father,
Through all this weary campaign?
My feet have been bruised with your marchings;
Beneath the cold heavens I've lain.

By your side have I wrought in the trenches;
I stood guard in the heat and the dust;
I've hungered and thirsted and fainting;
I've broken with you the hard cold.

And the boom of the death-dealing cannon
Has come to my ear from afar—
Believe me, dear father, believe me,
You were not alone to the war.

When nightly I look up to heaven,
To the stars that gem the blue sky,
I think of the stars that I've seen,
And know you'll defend it for me.

I know that the good God is with us;
I know the right triumph is at last;
I know that peace's glorious rainbow
Will smile when the tempest is past.

But I know not—He only knoweth,
Whose pleasure is infinite law;
Whether these slippers, dear father,
Will ever come home from the war.

Newburyport Herald.

MY GRAND-FATHER'S WIFE

I am going to tell exactly how it hap-
pened that my grandfather, at the mature age
of fifty-two, took unto himself a wife of twen-
ty-one; and when my tale is told, I am sure
all those who read it will say he was quite
right.

We will begin at the 30th of June, 18—
I was the eve of my departure from Mrs. Bran-
don's Establishment for Young Ladies, Mos-
cow House, Richmond, where I had spent
three very happy years. My grandfather
placed me there after the death of my dear
mother, who, having lost her husband soon
after my birth, returned home to her father,
and remained with me until her premature
decease. A virulent fever broke out in the
village of Graystone, where my grandfath-
er's estate is situated; and as my mother
visited much amongst the poor, she caught
it, and, after a short struggle, died. As the
fever continued to rage, I was sent to Mos-
cow House; and my grandfather, feeling
very wretched and lonely, broke up his es-
tablishment, and started for a long tour on
the Continent to Vienna, Paris, Egypt, and I
don't know where besides.

During my school life I had but few visi-
tors, with the exception of my cousin, Ger-
ald Lorimer, who had leave to come and see
me as often as he chose to do so. I may as
well remark, *en parenthesis*, that marrying
early is a weakness in our family. My grand-
mother married at sixteen years and three
months; my mother at sixteen years and
nine months; while I—but we must not an-
ticipate.

As Lilian St. Leger, the sole heiress of
Colonel St. Leger, of the Cedars, Graystone,
I was much indulged, and I am proud to
own it, beloved by my school-mistress and
companions. Very often during the season
I would take me to the Italian Opera,
accompanied by one of the governesses. We
preferred Mademoiselle Florence, who could
not speak English, and often we were ac-
companied by my dearest friend, Margaret Law-
rence. I sometimes wonder that I never felt
jealous of Margaret; she was so lovely, and
Gerald was never tired of admiring her. But
then, she always spoke of him as a boy, al-
though he was in the Guards, and turned
twenty years old when our operative ex-
cursions commenced, which they did about a
year before my leaving school.

Margaret and I were attached to each
other by the ties of sympathy. We were
both orphans, but Providence had dealt very
differently with us. She, poor girl, had but
twenty pounds a year, great talents, and a
very handsome face. A distant relative had
brought her up to the age of thirteen, and
then coldly informed her that she must
henceforth make her way unassisted; so she
entered Mrs. Brandon's school as governess
pupil, and gradually worked her way up to
the rank of head teacher (no very enviable
position). Mrs. Brandon being a good and
conscientious woman, at length told Mar-
garet that the time had arrived when she must
leave Moscow House, for that with her great
talents she might command a high salary,
and with much regret she felt it to be a duty
to find a situation suitable for her. At first
Margaret refused to leave her happy home,
but at length yielded a reluctant consent; and
so it happened that Margaret Lawrence and
myself were packing up our effects for the last
time on the afternoon of that sultry June
day. With much difficulty I had persuaded
Margaret to accompany me home, and spend
at least six months at the Cedars before seek-
ing for a situation.

I had filled all my trunks, and still there
remained numerous articles scattered over
the floor, when Margaret Lawrence came in
to my room, looking cool and smooth, while I,
hot and tumbled, was sitting in the midst
of my packages, ready to cry.

"Come and help me, Maggie darling, or I
shall die of fatigue. These things won't go
in!" I exclaimed.

Margaret knelt down and proceeded to un-
do all my work, and in an hour everything
was arranged and packed.

"Well, Lily," said Margaret, when she had
completed her work of charity by putting
my hair tidy, "it is a fortunate thing that you

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was arranged and packed.

"Well, Lily," said Margaret, when she had
completed her work of charity by putting
my hair tidy, "it is a fortunate thing that you

cannot have the wish gratified that you ex-
pressed last night—I mean to change places
with me."

"Oh, but then, Maggie," said I, "I should
never attempt to pack up for myself, but
would give one of the female servants a sov-
ereign to do it for me, don't you see?"

"Why, child, as a governess, you would
not have many sovereigns to give away,"
said Maggie, with a sigh.

"But," I replied, "I cannot bear to think
of you being treated as an upper servant by
some rich city tradesman's wife. I have a
most delightful plan in my head; you shall
marry my grandfather, and be mistress of
the Cedars; and then—"

"Never!" exclaimed Margaret, while a
blush of indignation overspread her coun-
tenance. "Do you suppose I will marry a man
old enough to be my grandfather for the
sake of a home? Really, Lilian, you must
have a very low opinion of me to suppose
such a thing."

Of course I made a very humble
apology, and smoothed her ruffled feath-
ers.

The next day we started for the Cedars;
Gerald met us at the station; even Maggie
acknowledged that he was much improved,
and looked almost manly.

"Well, Lily, I suppose we must think of
getting married soon," he said, when we were
fairly off.

"No, no, I must stay with my poor old
grandfather for the few remaining years he
has to live," I replied, at the same time
treading on his foot so hard as to make him
use strong language and Maggie look up
from her book. "How I do hate the idea of
living in stately grandeur at the Cedars!
It is very dreadful to have such comfort,
taste; but I should like to live at Willow
Lodge, which is just outside our gates, and
not to have a footman on the premises—I am
so afraid of those grand-looking, supercil-
ious beings."

Gerald quite agreed with me, and we
amused ourselves by drawing a picture of
happiness at Willow Lodge, and lamenting
that fate had denied me a brother.

It happened that we travelled by a train
which started two hours before the one by
which we had told grandpa to expect us, so
that when we arrived he was not at the sta-
tion to meet us, so we walked home through
the park, and Maggie was delighted with
the scenery.

As it was nearly time to dress for dinner
when we arrived, we performed our toilettes
and went to the drawing room, where Mar-
garet was soon absorbed in a portfolio of
valuable engravings; so Gerald and I wan-
dered on to the lawn.

Maggie was suddenly aroused from her
occupation by the sound of a rich tenor voice
singing Blumenthal's beautiful song, "The
Message." She knew that Gerald's vocal
powers were very small, and felt sure that
he could not sing so well and powerfully.

The voice drew near, and presently a tall,
handsome man stood at the open window.

The windows of the drawing-room were
towards Maggie said, in a peculiarly sweet
voice, "I presume that I am addressing Miss
Lawrence, and most humbly apologize for
having neglected my duty as a host by be-
ing absent on your arrival; but my giddy
grand-daughter told me that I need not ex-
pect you until seven o'clock, and it is now
only five, so you must exonerate me from
blame."

Maggie, forgetful of her usual polite be-
havior, stared at her host in blank astonish-
ment. That handsome man, whose only
symptom of even middle age was in a few
lines of silver scattered here and there
amongst his luxuriant chestnut hair, the
grandfather of Lilian! It was incredible.

"I see you are surprised to find so young a
man in the grandfather of Lilian," said my
grandpa, smiling.

Of course Gerald and I took the earliest
opportunity to laugh at Maggie for her
breach of politeness in staring grandpa out
of countenance.

We were all very happy sometimes, but I,
for one, was wretched at others. For in-
stance, we had a series of dinner parties—
Oh, the misery I endured. Maggie would
not sit at the head of the table, and there
was I compelled to endure some hours' tor-
ture, talking to all the oldest and dullest
bald-headed gentlemen, my face getting red
and my head aching; oh, it was dreadful.
Every one remarked on the elegant appear-
ance and manners of Maggie Lawrence; she
was completely suited to entertain guests,
an office for which I was totally unfitted.
Gerald was quite as bad, and would not talk
to the disagreeable girls, or even dance with
them.

What pains Maggie took to bring me for-
ward! My voice was very weak, but she
made me sing with her, and gave me cour-
age.

Time flew rapidly on; the six months
which Maggie had allowed herself for pleas-
ure had gone, and she began to talk of leav-
ing us. In vain I begged and prayed her to
remain; she said it was quite time for her to
begin to work.

"Oh, Maggie, darling, be my companion;
you shall have any salary you ask," I said.

"No, Lily dear," she replied; "I may be
foolishly proud, but I cannot make up my
mind to live here as a dependent where I
have spent such happy days as a guest. No,
I shall go right away, and, if possible, ob-
tain a situation abroad, away from all my
friends."

"Oh, what a cruel girl you must be!" I
said, bursting into tears, for it seemed very
unkind of her to wish to leave us.

At length we obtained a reluctant prom-
ise from her to remain until Christmas was
past, but she was determined to leave di-
rectly the new year came.

One day Gerald said to me, "Lily, I'll bet
you a pound of sugar almonds (we were
both fond of sweets) that we shall live at
Willow Lodge after all."

"Why do you think so?" I asked.

"Because proud Maggie has lost her
heart to your grandfather," said he, "and
will some day be our grandmother."

At this suggestion we both laughed so
immoderately that Maggie came in from
the conservatory, where she was super-
intending some improvements made at her
suggestion, to ask the cause of our laughter.
Of course we did not tell her.

As Christmas drew near Maggie became

quieter than usual, and her cheeks grew
pale. Grandpa also lost his usual good
spirits, while Gerald and I became daily
more lively.

On Christmas Eve I found Maggie in
tears, with an open letter before her. It
was from Mrs. Brandon, offering her a first-
rate engagement in St. Petersburg. Maggie
declared her determination to accept it—
After wasting a great amount of eloquence
to dissuade her, without effect, I ran down
to the library, where my grandfather was
sitting alone, and said reproachfully, "Mag-
gie is going to Russia next month, and we
shall never see her again."

"Where is she?" he asked, and closed his
mouth very tight—sure sign that he had
made up his mind to something.

"In my boudoir; the door is open, and
you may go in," I replied, trying to look un-
concerned. He kissed me warmly. "God
speed you!" I whispered, and he was gone.

I ran down to the drawing-room, seized
Gerald round the waist, saying, "The crisis
has come!" and we danced a *pas de deux* ex-
pressive of joy until we were out of breath.
Then sat down and waited, (oh, such a
time!) to know the worst.

After, at least an hour, down came my
grandfather, looking so happy, and not a
day older than thirty. I knew by his bright
eyes that all was well.

"Maggie has consented to be my wife,
Lily," he said.

"Oh, what a dear old grandmother she
will be!" I cried, and dashed up stairs to
suffocate her with kisses.

It was great fun to see how ashamed
grandpa was of his engagement. Gerald
and I teased him so unmercifully that in
self-defence he was obliged to sit up Willow
Lodge for us, and fix a day for the double
wedding.

I need not tell you what a sensation the
two weddings created; we had two clergymen
to perform the ceremony, twenty-four
bridesmaids, all in white, with wreaths of
pink roses and blue forget-me-nots.

Our grandfather and grandmother were
by far the handsomest couple, Gerald being
thin and boy-like, although past twenty-one,
and I looked very small and undignified.

Can any one say my grandfather did
wrong? I defy them to do so.

One year after we are all very happy—
Mrs. St. Leger became a mother and a
great-grandmother. This was another sen-
sation for the village of Graystone. Law-
rence St. Leger was pronounced the finest
baby that ever made a first appearance in
this world. *Entre nous*—fine feathers
make fine birds." Gerald and I think our
Lily, who is about the same age, although
rather small, quite as handsome.

Distribution of Public Books.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
FRANKFORT, KY., Aug. 15, 1865.

SEALED proposals will be received at this
office until the 5th day of Sept., 1865, at 4
o'clock, P. M., for carrying and distributing the
Public Books and Documents to the several
counties in this State for the years 1864 and 1865.

The Books and Documents to be distributed are
the Report of the Superintendent of Public In-
struction; the Report of the Auditor of Public Ac-
counts; Acts and Journals; and other docu-
ments necessary, by law, to be distributed.

The State is divided into Eight Districts, as fol-
lows:

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Fulton, Hickman, Marshall,
Graves, McCracken, Lyon,
Calloway, Livingston, Crittenden,
Trigg, Caldwell, Webster,
Union, Ballard.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Hopkins, Henderson, McLean,
Madison, Christian, Todd,
Butler, Logan, Simpson,
Allen, Monroe, Barren.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

Hart, Edmonson, Grayson,
Ohio, Daviess, Hancock,
Breckinridge, Meade, Hardin,
Larue, Jefferson, Bullitt.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

Washington, Taylor, Marion,
Green, Adair, Spencer,
Cumberland, Carter, Anderson,
Boyle, Mercer, Metcalfe.

DISTRICT NO. 5.

Pulaski, Casey, Garrard,
Rockcastle, Laurel, Knox,
Hartland, Clay, Perry,
Letcher, Wayne, Whitley,
Russell.

Gov. Bramlette's Explanation in Reference to the Suffrage Oath in the Recent Election.

A friend has handed us, says the Louisville Journal, for publication the following personal explanation of Governor Bramlette, with which he prefaced his speech at Maysville, Kentucky, on the 31st of July last.

The Governor's explanation must, we presume, quiet even the disturbed conscience of our friend of the Eagle. It is conclusive upon the point which the Eagle sought to make against him. With pleasure we give the reported remarks upon this personal matter.

Gov. Bramlette, upon taking the stand, after prolonged applause, said:

Fellow-Citizens: Contrary to my uniform habit, I must crave your indulgence for a few minutes, upon matters of personal concernment, before taking up the discussion of the current political questions.

Since my arrival here, my attention has been called to the strictures of the Maysville Eagle upon my recent proclamation to the officers of elections. In that proclamation these words are used:

"All persons challenged as coming within the provisions of this law, should be required to take the following oath, prescribed by my predecessor, and which is in conformity with the law."

The Eagle says it is "wholly untrue," "wholly false," that my predecessor prescribed such oath; and "equally false" that the oath is in conformity with the law.

This harsh and discourteous form of criticism, which is personal and not pertinent to the real question, a few years back would have aroused within me such resentment, as would have sought personal redress. But the buffetings of a more enlarged experience, and the quieting philosophy of more matured years, have taught me to accept these things as a matter in the due course of public life, and heed them not as causes of wrath. Had any of the "no-more-men-and-no-more-money" organs used this form of strictures, I should not have deemed it deserving notice, because I have been, as well as all other Union men, the subject of their habitual abuse and misrepresentation. But this, coming from an old personal and political friend, whom I regard as an honorable man and a Union man, notwithstanding his temporary aberration, and being published in the midst of you, demands some attention. The issue which now separates us is but of temporary duration, must soon pass away by its final adjustment, and ought not to alienate those who have ever stood together, and must again upon the vital issues yet impending.

I doubt not that the Eagle, misled in this instance by partisan zeal, will soon do justice to itself and me upon this subject by retracting this harsh and discourteous criticism.

The facts upon which I based the statement—"prescribed by my predecessor," conclusively sustain me, no matter what may have been the real facts of the case. Whether my "predecessor" did or did not prescribe the oath, the facts upon which I based the statement fully sustain me in making the statement.

The proclamation of my predecessor of July, 1863, with the "Act" of expatriation and oath appended thereto, was published in the official organ at Frankfort.

This was copied into other papers—was received and acted upon as official. In many precincts the oath was administered to all who voted, without discrimination. It was so acted upon at Frankfort within the immediate vicinity, and observation of the Governor. I never, until since my recent proclamation, heard the official character, or validity of that oath, called in question.

When preparing my proclamation, wishing to avoid copying the law and the oath, I directed the Assistant Secretary to look up the proclamation of my predecessor containing the law and oath. On the files in the Secretary's office, where such documents are kept, the Assistant Secretary found the proclamation with the expatriation act and oath appended, just as it had been cut from the official organ, and filed away among the archives of his office. Marking the place in my proclamation for the insertion of the law and oath as therein printed, the manuscript with the printed slip was furnished the public printer for publication. The printer copied the law and oath literally, using capitals and italics as used in the printed slip, and returned the original, which was replaced among the files, and there remains as part of the records of the office.

Upon these facts were based my statement, "prescribed by my predecessor." I had no doubt about it—I had never seen any contradiction of its being official from the time I first saw it in the official organ until very recently. If it did not emanate from my predecessor the facts misled me, and yet hold me in error. Unless the oath was by his authority and with his sanction, neither you nor I can satisfactorily account for the fact that it went forth appended to his proclamation in the official organ, and was taken therefrom and filed among the archives in the office of the Secretary of State. Notwithstanding the Eagle so harshly and discourteously contradicts it, I yet have no reason to doubt upon the subject. Except as a matter of personal veracity, it is wholly unimportant whether my predecessor prescribed it or not, I affirm that the oath does conform to the laws. The Eagle says this is "equally false," and publishes in capitals the form of oath presented by me in July, 1864, to sustain his contradiction.

The form of oath laid down in the proclamation of 1864, only differs from that of the recent proclamation in this, that the latter has the words "or those who were intending to join the armed forces of the so-called Confederate States," which the former does not contain.

Will any man so stuffy himself as to declare that to voluntarily aid in fitting out and equipping a man to go and join the armed forces of rebellion would not be giving aid and comfort to the rebellion? Will any pretend that he is not guilty of a violation of that law who has voluntarily aided and assisted those intending to join the armed forces of the so-called Confederate States? Must not all admit that he who so acted can not, without perjury, swear that he "had not given any voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against the United States or the State of Kentucky?" Would not the man who had given vol-

untarily, and to those intending to join the armed forces against the United States or State of Kentucky, be guilty of perjury and indictable under the law if he were to swear that he had not given any voluntary aid or assistance to those in arms against the United States or the State of Kentucky? If such an oath upon such facts would be perjury, then the "prescribed" oath is in conformity with the law. Had I prepared the form instead of sending out the one already prepared and printed, I would not have embodied the clause which so exercises the Eagle. I would have omitted it, not because it was not in conformity with the law, but because the preceding part of the oath, "any voluntary aid or assistance to those in arms against the United States or the State of Kentucky," sufficiently comprehended any voluntary aid or assistance given to those intending to join the armed forces of the so-called Confederate States.

The part objected to by the Eagle is only a specification of one form of violating the law—and was not therefore necessary—though in conformity with the law. With this explanation the subject with me is ended—no further notice will be given to such captious and trivial grubbles.

I leave the subject, believing that my old friend of the Eagle will, when the present partisan excitement has passed over, see the injustice he has done to his own manly character, as well as to myself, and will himself regret it.

Men in public position are the mark for partisan asperity, and often of personal malignity. It is one of the unfortunate and dangerous abuses of a free press, which has to be endured to avoid more dangerous restrictions upon liberty. The popular heart and public judgment must be left to overcome this evil, and hold in a just balance the scales of a rightful decision. To that heart and that judgment I fearlessly commit my acts as a public functionary.

[From the Chicago Republican Progress Everywhere.]

Our latest European advices report the address of the king of Portugal on the occasion of the adjournment of the national cortes or parliament, in which he declares his intention to abolish slavery in the Portuguese colonies. These colonies include the Azores, Madeira and Porto Santo; the islands of Cape Verde, Principe, St. Thomas and Anno Bom, on the African coast; some portions of Guinea; Angola, and Benguela, Mozambique, Goa, Damao, and Diel in Hindostan; the islands of Timor and Soio; and the city of Macao in China. The total population of the Portuguese colonies is about 2,500,000, comprising a large number of slaves. This class of persons is found chiefly on the African coast.

Negro slavery is one of the legacies of the era of maritime discovery in the fifteenth century, in which Portugal took a leading part. The first black slaves made their appearance in Lisbon in 1442, having been given in exchange as ransom for Moors captured by two Captains of Prince Henry. This Prince may be said to have been the originator of the slave trade, though the conversion of the Africans to Christianity was pleaded by him, as well as by his Spanish contemporaries, as an excuse for the traffic.

Four hundred years and more have elapsed since Portugal was foremost among the nations of Christendom in establishing human bondage; and though civilization has since advanced in every imaginable direction, this foul blot remains upon the escutcheon of his most Catholic majesty, and would probably have continued to remain for generations to come, if the emancipation of the negro in our country had not given the signal for his liberation all over the world.

Brazil, discovered by a Portuguese at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and still ruled by a Portuguese dynasty, cannot much longer hesitate to follow the example of the mother country and proclaim the freedom of her slaves. Measures for partial emancipation have already been introduced into the Brazilian senate, and it is said, with a good prospect of success. The friends of these measures regard them as but the stepping-stone to complete abolition, which they will at once begin to urge upon the country and the government. Spain, with her jealousy lest her peninsular neighbors should eclipse her in civilization, must also take speedy measures to set the slaves free in Cuba and her other colonies. Already we hear of an anti-slavery journal published in Spain. The noble example set by the king of Portugal must ere long be emulated by Spain as well as Brazil. We may well rejoice that the great emancipation movement initiated in this country, is extending to all foreign lands.

A Municipal Lottery.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce describes as follows the singular way in which the city fathers there fill their empty treasury:

The dullness of social and political life has been somewhat relieved in the financial world by the issue of the new loan of two hundred and fifty millions, now announced for the 25th instant. The conditions under which the subscription is offered to the public are characteristic of the spirit now become usual in such transactions in France. That is to say, the legitimate remuneration is made as small, and the illegitimate attraction as large as possible. The loan is offered in the shape of 600,000 bonds of 450 francs each, repayable at 500 francs in 60 years, and bearing 20 francs interest. But each bond gives a chance for one of the prizes in the "lottery," to which no less a sum than 1,140,000 francs out of the loan is devoted every year.

By a refinement, too, upon all previous transactions of this kind, the drawing of these prizes is made to take place quarterly, beginning the first of February next; so that every quarter a sort of State lottery of 285,000 francs will be drawn, with two prizes of 150,000 and 50,000 francs each, besides numerous others of less value. You may well imagine the state of gambling excitement which this plan of borrowing calculated to keep up all the year round in the minds of the multitude, who will strain every point to scrape together money enough to purchase a bond, and have a chance in the lottery. Indeed, as the first installment is only 25 francs, and the other installments of 50 francs each are extended over four years, to February, 1869, there are few of the Parisian population who are not able to take a subscription and try their luck. But the moral, or, rather, immoral, effect of such tempting schemes, of course, is that the whole population acquires a distaste for, and becomes dissatisfied with, more regular, frugal and legitimate modes of investment.

What to do with the national debt—Leave it a loan.

The great difference between Noah's ark and an archbishop is said to be that one was a very high ark, but the other is a hierarch.

The Andersonville Torturers.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post gives the following account of what was known as the "Dead Line" at the Andersonville slaughter-pen:

I have heard much of what is termed the "dead line"; few, however, know what it meant by it. After the completion of the prison and its use, those confined there were accustomed to approach the stockade and talk through the openings between the posts, or talk to outsiders. After the assumption of command by Maj. Wertz, he caused the prisoners to be notified that if they approached within thirty feet of the stockade, they would be shot by the guards on the outside. This limit of thirty feet was unmarked by any line whatever; it was ideal, and left to the arbitrary determination of men on guard, a majority of whom were in incapable of judging of distances, or of this distance of thirty feet, as were the poor prisoners who were doomed if they transgressed it. The consequence was that weekly, yes, almost daily, the prisoners were shot down by the guards when these thought that they had transcended the imaginary line which separated thirty-seven thousand human beings from eternity.

Upon one occasion, a prisoner who had been confined there for more than a year, rendered desperate by hunger, want and filth, preferring death to a life so unutterably miserable, after writing a last fond letter to his wife in Indiana, and bidding his friends around him farewell, deliberately advanced toward the side of the stockade and calmly awaited the well-directed shot of the sentinel, that released his soul from the tortures which he could not endure and which his manhood sunk under.

The southeast corner of the interior of the stockade was the favorite spot for this kind of practice by the executors of Wertz's will; for at this point the brook or stream to which I have already referred entered the limits of the prison. Here the water was less tainted and befouled by the drainage of the hill, and afforded a somewhat more palatable drink; of course this point was sought in preference to any other. But woe to the unfortunate wretch who ever reached with his arm beyond the prescribed bounds, to dip a cup of better water than the reeking current below him offered! A sentinel's bullet sent one more spirit trembling to its God, while the wretch's body lay prone and washed in the very water that his less fortunate comrades must drink, until necessity forced its removal. How many were slain in this manner will never be known until the records of a book unscanned by mortal eyes be made up in figures of living light.

At a short distance from the stockade was the field where the remains of the dead prisoners were supposed to be buried. As if the tortures and degradations of their wretched life were insufficient, the culminating stroke was given by their mode of interment. In long ditches, scarcely two feet deep, without coffin or cover, without even the ordinary decent composing of limbs, but carelessly hustled into the bed which was to be their last, *thirteen thousand eight hundred* shrunken, ghastly bodies have been tossed; and there they lie, an "army of martyrs" whose cry will go up to heaven's gate in unceasing peals, asking vengeance for the "deep damnation" of their taking off.

I know not what the benevolent mission of Capt. Moore may have accomplished in this dreary cemetery, but I do know that three months ago at least one-tenth of the whole number then lying were exposed, the dirt which had been carelessly thrown upon them having settled or washed away, while legs and arms protruded here and there, sad signal posts of down-trampled humanity, natural monuments of fiendish cruelty. And over this Aeldama of the North's best and bravest could be seen the shadows of the thousand buzzard's wings, as they slowly sailed above the festering heaps, or, gloated upon their horrid feast, sat and gazed upon others who had followed to this disgusting banquet of death!

For this, and for more than this, has Wertz been summoned to account. It will not answer to plead for him that he was the servant of the others in authority, and acted under orders. It will not do to say that the Confederate Government knew all this, and failed to apply a remedy. Until it is shown that man must lose his manhood and humanity its feelings, that the officer must become a brute and blindly obey, when his instincts and his duty force him to resist or resign, the world will not hold him guiltless who tramples on all decency and outrages all sensibility, by reducing prisoners of war to a condition little better than caged hyenas. The wail of bereaved wives, and the pleading of orphaned children, joined to the stern dictates of justice demand that punishment should be meted to him who showed no mercy upon the helpless and unarmed prisoner, whom the fate of war had thrown into his power. If I have added anything to the information of my readers, my purpose is fully accomplished by the brief and hurried notes that I have thrown together at your suggestion.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.—The Postoffice department has shown a desire to meet the wants of the business public, by the issue of two new varieties of stamped envelopes, viz: the ordinary letter size, with double-rate six cent stamps, and the official size, bearing single-rate three cent stamps.

Heretofore, in sending a letter weighing half an ounce or more, in the letter size Government envelopes, it has been necessary to use an adhesive stamp to pay the excess of postage, thus disfiguring the appearance of the envelope and causing an increase in the work of cancellation. So in regard to the official sizes. With an inclosure of less weight than half an ounce, the use of the stamped envelope necessitates the loss of one rate of postage. Both of these inconveniences are obviated by the use of the new envelope, which will soon be for sale at the principal postoffices throughout the country. The envelopes are of a neat appearance, having the embossed stamp in the usual form, the color on the letter size being purple, and that on the official size chocolate.

STATE TREASURER.—Governor Bramlette has appointed Mason P. Brown, son of Col. Orlando Brown, of Frankfort, State Treasurer of Kentucky, in place of Jas. H. Garrard, deceased. This is as it should be. The appointment is eminently a proper one. Mr. Brown has been clerk in the Treasury Department for some time and, of late, has almost entirely attended to the business, and in the prosecution of his duties he has proved highly efficient and reliable. This appointment is said to be in accordance with the request of the late Treasurer. Mr. Brown is not a Conservative, as some papers have announced, but voted the Union ticket at the late election.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND POLISH EMIGRANTS ANNOUNCING.—Our latest European advices announce that 15,000 Poles are making arrangements to emigrate to this country. Let them come, they will be welcome. The Poles are, as a race, full of mettle and genius, but their geographical situation has been as fatal as that of the Irish. Thrown into contact with an antagonistic race, the better qualities of their nature have been in many instances perverted by circumstances, and the same Pole who would gallantly breast the cannon's mouth in times of revolution would sink into helpless inertia; the hero degenerating into an abject pauper, after the contest is over.

In America, the Pole will find nothing to irritate his national sympathies, and everything to stimulate him to manly effort for an honorable existence. The Poles excel as linguists and as musicians, and those who are educated will find a social and pecuniary appreciation of their talents, which would be withheld from them in Europe. In Paris, though many Poles are employed in public offices, there are thousands of them actually starving, from the fact that, as teachers, as members of orchestras, they meet with the competition of the French, the German, and the Italian. Here they will also meet the competition of the Germans, but the strongest competition—that of the natives—will not trouble them in this country. We think, therefore, that the educated classes among them will be made to make a living here, whilst the illiterate will have no difficulty in finding work if they are earnestly determined to follow up a steady occupation.

The Southern Governors.

The Provisional Governors appointed by President Johnson for the important work of restoring the Southern States to their civil relations, on a constitutional basis, have, without exception, approved themselves singularly well adapted to their positions. Their action, in the first steps, has, in every case, been discreet, temperate and conservative. They have adopted the wise policy of interfering as little as possible with those things which enter into the character, history and institutions of each State, which were established in other times and are adapted to existing conditions. In one direction they must build anew, and radically, but in others they find the result of much valuable work, which only requires to be let alone. Belonging to the States which they have been appointed to temporarily govern, these Provisional Governors have entered upon their duties with a knowledge of the people and of the local laws and necessities which is of the highest advantage to them, and the fruits of which have already appeared in their measures and messages. While unequivocally loyal in every action and word, they do not unnecessarily stir up popular prejudices, or bear about the mien of conquerors. They all proclaim unflinchingly, however, that slavery is totally and forever abolished, and aid energetically in the reconstruction of the new social state upon the basis of universal freedom.

All the Provisional Governors of the States on this side of the Mississippi River have, moreover, the good fortune of being popular in their respective States. Governor Holden, of North Carolina, and Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, are both gentlemen who have been leaders of the progressive party, and who have been widely known as men of ability and character; while Gov. Johnson, of Georgia, Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, and Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, have long been recognized in their native States as men of unblemished reputation, of high principle and of great capacity.

In the initial steps which these officers have taken, and in the others which they are about to take, lie the most difficult part of their great work, and the most difficult part of the great labor of reconstruction. If they manage in the future with discretion and justice which have characterized their first movements, they will have reflected honor upon themselves and done eminent service to their country.

[N. Y. Times.]

THE STORY OF A BRAVE COLOR-BEARER.—In a sharp engagement near Dallas, Ga., on the 27th of May, 1864, when William's brigade, in which was the fifteenth Wisconsin, suffered so terribly, the fifteenth, being in the extreme front, went into the engagement early and was under fire over two hours. Just after the fight commenced, it was noticed that the colors suddenly went down, but almost immediately went up again. It was believed at the time that the color-bearer had stumbled and no further notice was taken of it until after the battle was ended, when the color-bearer came to Capt. Montgomery and in his usual quiet way said: "Captain, I guess I shall have to go to the rear." "Why, what is the matter?" "I am hit in this arm, and I am afraid I cannot carry my colors till it is better." On examining the arm it was found that a Minie ball had passed through his right forearm and shattered one of the bones, and in this condition the noble fellow had carried the colors so much loved through the whole of that terrible fight. Now comes the saddest part of the story. It was a terrible day; thousands were wounded; the worst cases were attended first, and it was a long time before poor Neils could be attended to. It became necessary to amputate the arm. He was sent to the Louisville hospital, where he lingered along for a time and finally died the death of a hero, who would rather die than see the colors go down in disgrace. The name of this noble man was Neils Stenson. He was a Dane who had served his time in the Danish army, and Capt. Montgomery tells me that he was one of the best soldiers in the regiment.

A MAMMOTH CHAIR FOR GEN. GRANT.—A correspondent relates the following incident of Lieut. General Grant's passage through Brunswick, Maine:

An old man, an inveterate smoker, who had learned that the General sometimes smoked, in fact, frequently smoked, set his genius to work to obtain an interview with him. A cigar occurred to him as the best pass with-in the guarded circle, and he therefore, upon hearing that he was coming, obtained one upward of a foot in length! When the General came, the old fellow rushed pell-mell into the crowd, and dispensing with all forms of etiquette, drew his mammoth Havana, and politely but roughly presented it to the General, expressing the hope that he might enjoy a long and pleasant smoke.

This act was of course the signal for great laughter on the part of the crowd, and none joined in it more heartily than the General.

The Jews would not step their foot upon a piece of paper lest the name of God might be written upon it. Take care lest you set your foot upon a man, for the name of God is written on him.

A Good Story.

The following is told by the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, in his last letter from the city of Gotham:

A fine instance of poetical justice was related to me by one of the parties in interest, this morning. It is withal a good story, and worth putting in type. When New Orleans was under the dominion of Jeff. Davis, it was a common practice with many of the saloon keepers to issue promises to pay, in sums ranging from a picaune all the way up to a dollar, to make good the scarcity of municipal or Confederate currency. Among the rest who tried their hands at this sort of financing was Mr. George —, who issued, first and last, something like a hundred thousand dollars' worth. George's shipplasters were very popular. Nobody doubted that the "promise to pay" on their face, would be redeemed, and so they passed from hand to hand, as readily almost as gold.

Time jogged on, and "los Yankees" came along, with General Butler at their head. — Butler did not like these private banking institutions, and gave the parties who were trying it on to understand that they must call in their shipplasters; that is, they must redeem them as soon as possible. Our friend George couldn't see it in that light, and so, like "Jacques Strop," making the best of a good opportunity, suddenly shut up shop, sold out, converted his movables into greenbacks or gold, and before any considerable number of his creditors were aware of it, was on board a steamer for New York, where he arrived in due season.

George at once went into the saloon business again, and prospered finely, at the corner of Broadway and — street. (It isn't far from the Broadway Theater, and the same side of the way.) The war came to an end, and in course of time a good many New Orleans folks, old Confed. acquaintances of George's, found their way back to New York. Desirous of renewing old acquaintance, a lot of them the other evening paid George a visit. With mutual recognition there was a deal of hand-shaking and congratulation all around. The New Orleans boys called for several bottles of Mad. Cluquet's best, and drank with mine host to "the days of auld syne," paying for it in greenbacks. Then they called for more champagne, and more, and more, until about \$100 worth had been quaffed, when all hands proposed to go home.

George intimated that as a proper preliminary the boys had better settle up. The boys took the hint, and paid the old fellow, in his own coin. That is to say, they pulled out of their pockets a handful of his repudiated Confederate shipplasters and informed him that it was now a good time to redeem them. George looked unutterable things. He "didn't understand." He "wasn't redeeming these notes now;" he really "could not take them;" he "must have pay for his wine!"—but, in the midst of his meditations, the wicked Orleansoise in a body executed a forward movement, and, with a provoking display of digits on nasal promontories, were soon marching up Broadway, singing "who will take care of mother now."

Barbarism of a Rebel Major.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The Post publishes the following affidavit made by Peter Smith:

"I was corporal in Company I, 6th Connecticut Volunteers, was captured in front of Petersburg, July 18, 1862, was taken to Libby Prison, then to Belle Isle, and to Andersonville Sept. 5, 1863. While there the rations were served out by Major Allen of the 2d Virginia (rebel) Cavalry. Allen would sometimes go to the United States men, and ask if they would take the oath to the Confederacy, and upon declining, would say: 'Don't give them a damned mouthful to eat to-day.' At one time he took eight of the United States men, myself among the number, all non-commissioned officers, and upon our refusing to take the oath and to persuade the privates to do so, tied each of us, our hands and arms to our side, and our feet together so that we could not use them, and laid us on our sides, and taking a pistol and resting it on our ears fired it, causing the greatest agony and the blood to flow from our ears; he caused the pistol to be thus fired on my ears twelve times, stating he would make me so I could not hear the command of another Yankee General; the hearing of my right ear has been destroyed in consequence of the treatment. Upon my return from my imprisonment I saw Maj. Allen in Richmond, Va., serving out provisions furnished by the United States Government to the poor of Richmond. There is now in Richmond a Mr. William Schaffer, who was baker for the military prison, who can substantiate this.

In the Mississippi State Convention in session at Jackson, the Constitutional Committee reported that such change be made in the Constitution as to hereafter prevent slavery or involuntary servitude, except upon legal authority for crime, striking out all portions of the old Constitution relative to slavery. An ordinance was also presented providing for the election of Congressmen, Governor, Legislators and other State officers on the first Monday of October, to serve two years.

Judicial and ministerial officers hold office the remainder of their unexpired terms, which leaves all elections as before secession. The Committee presented an ordinance ratifying all acts of officers of State, not made void by the recent war, and not inconsistent with the Courts of the United States or Mississippi. Both reports will be adopted.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to Mr. D. P. Fauld, of Louisville, for two new and beautiful pieces of music—"I bring a little flower for thee," a song—music by J. C. Meininger; and "Enjolras, the Song of the Patriot," arranged for the Piano by George Zoeller, and "mournfully inscribed to the immortal memory of the people's President, Abraham Lincoln, by a soldier of the 'Re public.'" Both of these songs are worthy of the notice of our musical friends.

BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.—Attention is directed to W. Forsyth & Co.'s advertisement in another column.

DOCTOR BEN. MONROE

HAS returned to Frankfort, and tenders his professional services to those who may desire them.

Office on Main Street up stairs adjoining Messrs. Harlan's office. Residences at Mrs. Lobban's. July 27, 1865.

EDUCATIONAL.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MRS. MARY T. PAGE,

Respectfully informs her former patrons and the citizens in general, that the Third Semi-Annual Session of her School, will commence on the 4th day of September, 1865, at her residence in Frankfort. Instruction will be given in the usual English branches; also in the Latin Language, if required.

TERMS.—Will be Fifteen Dollars per Session of twenty weeks. Music, including use of Piano, Thirty Dollars a Session. Boarding, including lights, fuel, washing, &c., \$120 00 a Session.

Mrs. Page would respectfully solicit the patronage of the community, promising in return to do all that is in her power to forward their desires with regard to the education of their daughters. The Latin and higher classes in Mathematics will be under the charge of Rev. Henry E. Thomas. Prof. E. A. Fellmer will have charge of the Music class.

REFERS TO

Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, E. L. Van Winkle, J. B. Temple, Esq., Rev. J. S. Hays, of Frankfort; Rev. J. K. Lyle, Robt. Hamilton, Esq., of Lexington; Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Hon. R. Apperson, of Mt. Sterling; B. Knott, Esq., and Hon. Wm. H. Granger, of Louisville.

FRANKLIN SPRINGS

(LATE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.)
A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT, KY.

In Charge of B. B. SAYRE.

Session opens on the last Monday in September, 1865.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

His Excellency, Gov. T. E. Bramlette; John M. Harlan, Attorney General; Rev. John N. Norton, D. D.; John B. Temple, Esq.; George W. Craddock, Esq.; Gen. D. W. Lindsey; S. I. Major, Esq.; Col. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon. A. J. James.

THE PECULIAR ADVANTAGES of this school are—A Military Organization, to be adopted when the number of pupils is sufficient to form one or more companies—health—selection—extensive grounds—commodious buildings—means of abundant exercise—instruction chiefly on the oral system—ample libraries—freedom from malign moral influences of town—long experience of the Principal in the teaching and government of youth.

To any one desiring it, and sending address to B. B. Sayre, Frankfort, Ky., a circular will be forwarded, giving information in detail. July 14, 1865.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Professor R. W. Summers,
and William T. Egbert,

Propose to open a first class school for boys in Frankfort, on the 21st Monday in September, 1865, in which will be taught the usual English branches, the Classics, French, German, and any of the sciences that may be desired.
August 8—2mos—11.

HIGH SCHOOL

FOR
YOUNG LADIES
FRANKFORT, KEN. U. KY.

THE 23d semi annual session will commence on the first Monday in September.
Terms per session of 20 weeks.....\$25 00
Aug. 15—1m* JOHN R. HENDRICK.

OXFORD

FEMALE COLLEGE,
Near Cincinnati, O.

THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 1. Parents in search of a School for their daughters, are invited to examine the merits of this Institution. The Buildings, Grounds, Course of Study, and Corps of Instructors, are of the first class. The College is largely national. Thirteen States (North and South) were represented last year. Oxford is famed for its health and literary advantages. Prof. Kari Mraz continues in the Department of Music.

For circulars, please address the President, REV. ROBERT D. MORRIS, Oxford, Ohio.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Rev. R. S. HITCHCOCK will re-open his school in the basement of the Presbyterian Church on the 2d Monday in September, 1865.
July 21—1f—6.

THE TWELFTH SESSION OF

Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S
School for Children, will commence on
Monday, September 4, 1865.

and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras.
No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.
July 18, 1865—5.

THE MISSES SMITH'S

Will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on Wednesday, the 6th September, at the late residence of Captain Harry I. Toed in South Frankfort.
Aug. 11—12t.

GREENWOOD

FEMALE SEMINARY.
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. Mary Trayne Runyan, Principal.
THE 17th annual session of this school will commence on Monday, September 4, 1865.
Aug. 18—11s—14.

Mustering and Disbursing Office,

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 15, 1865.
ALL JUST AND PROPER CLAIMS FOR EXPENSES incurred in Recruiting Volunteers in Kentucky chargeable against the appropriation for Collecting, Drilling, and Organizing Volunteers must be presented to the undersigned at once for adjustment.

CHAS. H. FLETCHER,
Capt. 1st U. S. Inf'y & Must'g & Dis'g Officer.
Aug. 18—14.

COAL! COAL! COAL! COAL!!!
THE BEST ARTICLE OF PITTSBURGH Coal at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES,
Delivered on the cars in quantities to suit purchasers. All orders promptly attended to. Office on 4th Street, West side, near Main, Louisville.
CHAS. MILLER & CO.
Aug. 18—1m—14*

Review of News.

The news from the Atlantic cable fleet are rather discouraging to the friends of that great enterprise. Thirteen hundred and twelve miles of the cable had been successfully laid when it parted on board the Great Eastern and the end immediately disappeared in the water. Three attempts were then made to raise the cable. It was easily found and grappled, and one time was raised 1,200 fathoms, but the machinery proved inadequate. Buoys were placed and securely fastened to mark the spot where the cable lies, and the Great Eastern returned to England for stronger grappling gear. Hopes are still entertained of ultimate success.

The Democracy of Maine have been in Convention. Five hundred and seventy-four delegates were in attendance. They agreed that but for President Johnson State Sovereignty would have been destroyed at all hazards.

The State Sovereignty Democracy of Ohio were in council last week at Columbus. Copperheadism and treason were rampant. The character of the leaders, of the platform, and of the nominations, was intensely disloyal.

A fuller account of the Convention will be found in another column.

Maj. Gen. A. H. Hovey has been appointed by the President Minister to Peru. He will sail immediately from New York for South America.

Maj. Gen. Logan tendered his resignation to the War Department on Tuesday last. It was accepted.

A number of gentlemen of Philadelphia, by private subscription, have raised a sufficient fund to procure a statue of Mr. Lincoln for Jefferson square. The figure is to be of bronze, six feet high, and when in position will be on a granite base of the same height.

Mr. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, is very confident that Jeff Davis will be tried before a military commission.

Letters from Tahiti give a very favorable account of the progress of cotton planting in that island. One planter has cleared and planted two hundred and fifty acres, at which he employs six hundred laborers.

At the meeting of the trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Penn., last week, Jas. Buchanan was ousted from the Presidency of the Board. The friends of the college have long felt that the connection of Mr. Buchanan with the institution was an injury to it, but there was a delicacy about getting rid of him. It had to be done, though. Hon. John Cessna, a true loyal Democrat, was elected in the O. P. B's place. Poor Jeems!

The Peach Crop at the North is very abundant. The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad is now delivering forty thousand baskets of peaches a day at Philadelphia, and forty-five thousand a day at New York. They are all raised in Delaware.

Soldiers are going West over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad at the rate of two or three hundred a month, to take up lands in the West under the Homestead Law.

Garrett Davis is in Washington endeavoring to see the President for the purpose of making reparation about the military interference in the Kentucky election. Probably "poor old Garulious" will get a severe cuff, or as the Louisville Journal says "will come home with fleas enough in his ears to stock a dog kennel."

Capt. Jas. Moore has telegraphed from Andersonville that he has completed the suitable interment of the Union prisoners who died in the prison at that place.

The creation of a Pardon Bureau at Washington is talked of. The pressure of such business on President Johnson is too severe. He works very hard, takes little or no exercise, and grows pale and careworn.

Able-bodied negroes are said to be selling in Texas at 12½ cents a dozen. Here 25 cents a head is asked. No buyers.

The Pirate Shenandoah is making sad havoc among the whaling fleet in the Pacific. By the latest advices she had destroyed four more of the whaling vessels and was making for the fleet of sixty whalers, the position of which was known to the pirate. The fleet had been warned, but whether it is now known is not known.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, late Vice President of the United States, has been appointed Collector of the Port of Boston.

The Democratic State Convention of Minnesota, which was in session last week, adjourned, without making any nominations to the 7th of September.

At the late sale of Government vessels, formerly attached to the Mississippi squadron, at Mound City, Illinois, good prices were obtained. Fifty-five vessels and eight tugs were sold, the total sum realized being \$592,175.

I. O. O. F.

The Odd Fellows of Bridgeport intend having a grand Basket Pic Nic to-morrow [Wednesday] in a beautiful grove near the Town, on which occasion W. S. Dowden, Esq., M. W. G. M. of the G. L. of Ky., will deliver an appropriate address.

Lieut. Dennis Haly's celebrated Cornet Band will discourse most eloquent music. Dennis will have his String Band there also. The young folks will understand what that means—nuff ced. All are invited to attend.

Military Interference at the late Election.

The Conservative papers are briskly engaged in publishing letters from different parts of the State complaining of military interference at the polls during the late election. All these letters deal in similar denunciations, narrate similar outrages, indulge in similar strains of virtuous cant about "trampled rights," "sovereign people," "freedom of election" and so on through the entire Democratic catalogue of grievances. And, finally, they all wind up with an account of the great triumph of the Conservative party in each writer's district. Now is it not a little strange that that party, which, as they say, the military were set to destroy, should have thrived under these terrible outrages of the military? Is it not strange that while the freedom of elections was thus violated the success of the Conservatives was in no wise interfered with? And this according to their own showing. Lexington was the scene of the most terrible outrages of the military, yet Lexington was the scene of the greatest Conservative triumph in the State.

The truth is, this picture of military interference is a mere fancy sketch, and a miserable daub the artists have made of it. It has been gotten up for the purpose of bringing the Union party into disrepute. It is only a part of the game played during the whole of the late canvass to prejudice the people against the Union men of the State and against the Government—to excite the populace to deeds of violence against loyal men. And the outcry is all the louder that the fact of the tremendous extent to which fraudulent voting was carried by the Conservatives may be concealed. We are receiving letters from responsible gentlemen to the effect, that this charge of military interference is, for the most part, a bugbear and a falsehood, and that expatriated rebels voted freely and without challenge. Such was the case in this county—the Conservatives carried their point by bribed and rebel votes and never a bayonet appeared at the polls. And elsewhere the oath was taken, and rebels of the sneaking home order openly voted, or else, in spite of the Expatriation Act without the oath, they did it. This can be corroborated and by Conservative testimony.

But we are willing, nay, anxious to put this whole matter to the test. To the law and the testimony, gentlemen. The charge is brought of military outrages. The proper tribunal then to try this charge is, of course, a military court. Now that the truth regarding this matter may be brought to light, we would propose that a military commission for each separate Congressional District be appointed to sit at once in the district and take proof as to whether the military prevented any legal voter from exercising the right of suffrage, or interfered illegally with any election. But at the same time proof must be taken as to whether expatriated rebels did not vote, in some cases preventing Union men from voting, and their names must be given.

We wish this matter fully investigated and at once. The piteous whinnings of a defeated party—for the late election was a Conservative defeat—are not to be taken as the utterances of truth. Chagrin and disappointment at the defeat of well laid plans and of their morbid appeals to the lowest passions of the populace, utterly unfit the Conservative party to present the truth with regard to the late elections or their results. And we are not willing to leave this matter to, or have the people of the State judged by their mere ipse dixit. We court and demand a full, fair and impartial investigation of the whole matter, being confident that military interference at the polls was of an exceedingly circumscribed character, that the expatriation act was openly disregarded, and the oath freely taken by those who perjured themselves in the act, while in some precincts Union men were the only voters who were challenged and kept from the polls. And we know that the Union party, Gov. Bramlette, and Gen. Palmer will come out of the investigation unscathed. The Union party is ready for the trial at any time. The issue of the late canvass was a Union triumph in spite of all the insolence and the ineffably dishonorable course of the Conservative party through its entire progress. So the issue of the trial of the charges which these Conservatives are making, in pursuance of this same dishonorable course, will be a Union triumph—it will nail the lie to the counter.

We hope that our suggestion will be heeded by Gen. Palmer. He owes it to himself as the Military Commandant of this Department, to Gov. Bramlette, the Union party, and the honor of Kentucky, to order the investigation as speedily as possible in order that he may ascertain whether his General Order was violated by his military subordinates, that the characters of all assailed may be vindicated and that the animus of the Conservative party may be brought into clear light. And we venture the assertion that the investigation will establish the fact that there were, on an average, ten expatriated rebel votes cast to every one legal vote rejected.

Ohio State Sovereignty Democracy. This wing of the Democratic party met in council at Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday last. The delegation amounted to about a couple of dozen of the untrifled and discontented. The Hon. W. H. Corry and Hon. Alex. Long were the leading spirits of the gathering. Hence we may judge of the character of the Convention. The resolutions adopted, or "the platform of the Democracy of Ohio," as Mr. Corry styled them, breathe treason as foully as did the secession ordinances of the Southern States. They pledge the party to opposition against all the measures of the Government for bringing the seceded States into their just relations with the Union, and for securing that peace which the Union arms have conquered. They also condemn the late efforts of the Government to subdue the rebellion, strongly hint at repudiation of the public debt, and require the unconditional restoration of all the Southern traitors, from Jeff. Davis down, to the full rights and privileges of loyal Union citizens.

The speaker of the occasion was the Hon. Robert Huchison. He contended for the right of the States to determine how far they should be subject to the rule of the General Government, for the right of nullification and secession. He argued that the war had settled nothing. He denounced the Administration as a "worse despotism than any monarchy in Europe." These sentiments were enthusiastically applauded and the speaker was rewarded by the nomination for the Attorney Generalship of Ohio. Hon. Alex. Long received the nomination for Governor.

This party will be strongly represented in the Democratic convention which is to meet on the 25th, and will press their ticket on that convention. A lively time is anticipated. Probably the State Sovereignty will be defeated; their abject knuckling down to the will of the South and their foul treason is too nauseating. We suppose that in the coming canvass they will take the name of "Conservatives." The spirit of the convention and the resolutions adopted show their kinship with their Kentucky brethren of that name—the whole affair was a close copy of the proceedings of the Conservative convention held at Frankfort last winter. The likeness is most striking.

Gov. Bramlette's Explanation. We publish to-day, from the Louisville Journal, Gov. Bramlette's Explanation in reference to the Suffrage Oath in the late elections. We call the especial attention of our readers to it. It is a complete vindication of the discourtageous and unjust charges that have been made against the Governor by the Conservative press of the State. This vindication has been made before all the facts in the case were published in the Commonwealth and an explanation was offered; but it passed unnoticed by any of those who had made the charges of falsehood and wilful deceit against the Governor. This silence on their part shows the spirit which actuated them—a desire to injure the Governor that the efforts he was making in the cause of the Union might be of no avail.

From the explanation offered by Gov. Bramlette it will be seen how ridiculous is the assertion of contradiction between his several election orders. The literal difference is exceedingly slight, while their spirit is precisely the same. Those who publish them as contradictions only succeed in making evident their lack of honesty or intellect. We hope that after the true statement of the facts in the case, made by the Governor himself, the misrepresentations of his Proclamation and Oath will cease. Any one may for himself ascertain the truth of the Governor's explanation—the testimony is on file and may be seen—so that if the charge of falsehood and of forgery is persisted in, without this examination, it becomes a wilful and malignant slander.

FOR APPELLATE JUDGE.

	Sampson.	Kavanaugh.	Riley.
Jefferson.....	2,133	1,302	1,127
Bullitt.....	51	358	79
Nelson.....	54	559	112
Spencer.....	34	169	150
Hardin.....	229	625	97
Meade.....	53	339	53
Lincoln.....	58	235	196
Barren.....	369	333	49
Barren.....	424	386	1
Monroe.....	266	54	30
Cumberland.....	359	42	25
Clinton.....	156	2	6
Wayne.....	401	49	2
Russell.....	116	80	28
Cass.....	96	59	269
Lincoln.....	357	58	223
Washington.....	36	410	376
Marion.....	181	559	373
Taylor.....	22	229	166
Green.....	137	197	41
Adair.....	329	134	35
Metcalfe.....	434	62	27
Total.....	6,327	6,268	3,407

From the foregoing official returns it will be seen that Judge Sampson has been elected a Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, by a majority of 59 votes over Judge Kavanaugh. We confess, frankly, that we are rejoiced at this result. Whilst we have differed from Judge Sampson upon the propriety of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, yet we have known him to be one of the purest and best men in our State. Judge Sampson has been in favor of furnishing the Government with all the men and all the money necessary to put down the rebellion. Both as a private citizen and as a State Senator his votes will bear out in this declaration.

How is it with his principal competitor, Judge Kavanaugh? It is said, by those who know him best, that all his sympathies have been with the rebel cause; he desired that Kentucky should unite her destiny with the Southern Confederacy; in fact, that he was a rebel at heart, and would have been one in action but for a strong desire to save himself from the consequences of overt treason. Would he not have been, at the best, a dangerous man to have occupied a seat upon the bench of the highest Judicial Tribunal in our State, to decide upon the constitutional rights of loyal men and rebels?

The contest between Judge Sampson and Judge Kavanaugh may be taken as a test as to the prevailing disloyalty of the Conservative party. Here were two men running for office on the Conservative ticket—one an avowed rebel sympathizer, the other a Union Conservative man. Yet the latter gained the race by only fifty nine votes, and his election is due to the support the Union men of his district gave him. It required the combined vote of Union men

and loyal Conservatives to defeat his competitor. In a word—the contest between the two candidates for the Appellate bench was between the loyal and disloyal elements of the Conservative party, and, taking the party vote alone, the disloyal element prevailed.

This proves what we have repeatedly urged, that the Conservative party is essentially disloyal, and that the Union men who have connected themselves with that party are merely countenanced and used for their votes.

The statistics of this election should cause every Conservative Union man to look well at the position he occupies. Such tests as the above—for that is not the only one—show that he is standing with traitors, who have desired the secession of Kentucky and the destruction of the Union, and who would still effect that end if possible. This stigma will be attached to every Union Conservative, and there is no casting it off, except by coming out from the party. They had better give up the companionship of such men in time. Pitch will defile; the contact with treason and disloyalty is dangerous in the extreme, and it cannot but bring dishonor upon all concerned. We do hope that, from the lesson taught by the contest for the vacant seat on the Appellate bench, Union Conservatives will learn wisdom, and that in the future they will be found unreservedly and openly on the side of the Union.

Vote for Treasurer.

In 100 counties the official vote for Treasurer, foots up as follows:

J. H. Garrard, opposition.....	41,335	
Wm. L. Neale, union.....	39,647	

Garrard's majority..... 1,688

The following counties are yet to hear from: First Congressional District, Ballard, in 8th District, Perry, Breathitt, Letcher, Harlan, and Wolfe. In 9th District, Greenup, Johnson, Floyd, and Magoffin. In all, ten counties.

We have heard, unofficially, from all the counties in the 8th Congressional District, which give Neale 1,500 majority. We have also heard, unofficially, from Greenup, in the 9th Congressional District, which gives Neale over 400 majority. From Johnson, Floyd and Magoffin we have heard nothing, but believe Neale will get a small majority in each. We have also heard, unofficially, from Ballard, in the 1st Congressional District, and Garrard's majority is said to be about 200 votes.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

BARREN COUNTY.

J. H. Lowry, congress, union.....	537	
H. Grider, congress, opposition.....	792	
B. F. Trabue, representative, opposition.....	769	
J. H. Smith, representative, opposition.....	533	
W. W. Royalty, representative, opposition.....	29	
L. K. Stucky, representative, opposition.....	509	
Neale, treasurer, union.....	509	
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	681	
W. Sampson, ap. judge, opposition.....	424	
G. W. Kavanaugh, ap. judge, opposition.....	356	
W. E. Riley, ap. judge, opposition.....	1	

FULTON COUNTY.

C. D. Bradley, congress, union.....	24	
L. S. Trimble, congress, opposition.....	345	
No return for representative.		
Neale, treasurer, union.....	7	
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	270	

GRAVES COUNTY.

C. D. Bradley, congress, union.....	510	
L. S. Trimble, congress, opposition.....	950	
J. H. Smith, representative, union.....	484	
Wm. Beadles, representative, opposition.....	926	
Neale, treasurer, union.....	426	
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	779	

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

S. McKee, congress, union.....	497	
J. S. Hart, congress, opposition.....	412	
Neale, treasurer, union.....	402	
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	449	

MARION COUNTY.

Neale, treasurer, union.....	65	
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	561	

MARSHALL COUNTY.

C. D. Bradley, congress, union.....	198	
L. S. Trimble, congress, opposition.....	577	
J. H. Smith, representative, union.....	147	
Neale, treasurer, union.....	147	
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	336	

METCALFE COUNTY.

J. H. Lowry, congress, union.....	287	
H. Grider, congress, opposition.....	492	
Jas. A. Rousseau, representative, opposition.....	250	
Neale, treasurer, union.....	250	
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	402	
Wm. Sampson, ap. judge, opposition.....	434	
Geo. W. Kavanaugh, ap. judge, opposition.....	62	
W. E. Riley, ap. judge, opposition.....	26	

PIKE COUNTY.

Sam. McKee, congress, union.....	475	
J. S. Hart, congress, opposition.....	17	
No return for representative.		
Neale, treasurer, union.....	247	
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	105	

ROWAN COUNTY.

Sam'l McKee, congress, union.....	203	
J. S. Hart, congress, opposition.....	46	
No return for representative.		
Neale, treasurer, union.....	151	
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	22	

WHITLEY COUNTY.

W. H. Randall, congress, opposition.....	1007	
T. T. Garrard, congress, opposition.....	62	
Jackson Veach, representative, union.....	579	
James Meadows, representative, union.....	459	
Neale, treasurer, union.....	682	
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	32	

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Yeoman.	Ritter.
Christian.....	783	
Hopkins.....	452	238
Muhlenburg.....	648	542
Henderson.....	180	838
Davies.....	381	759
McLean.....	318	459
Ohio.....	790	987
Hancock.....	232	361
Breckinridge.....	507	782
Grayson.....	670	680
Butler.....	622	398
Edmonson.....	305	198
Total.....	5,788	6,965

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Lowry.	Grider.
Russell.....	361	289
Cumberland.....	302	349
Clinton.....	366	72
Monroe.....	646	364
Metcalfe.....	257	429
Barren.....	537	792
Allen.....	484	445
Simpson.....	149	475
Warren.....	588	1,126
Ford.....	320	491
Logan.....	481	908
Hart.....	375	733
Total.....	4,871	6,528

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Taylor.	Harding.
Meade.....	442	520
Adair.....	442	597
Hardin.....	397	916
Bullitt.....	92	501
Larue.....	275	582
Nelson.....	277	1,065
Marion.....	504	748
Spencer.....	27	503
Taylor.....	212	565
Green.....	348	498
Shelby.....	156	1,185
Anderson.....	236	411
Cass.....	537	587
Total.....	3,652	9,437

Senatorial Districts.

Those marked 4 years are new Senators, or have been re-elected. Those marked 2 years are Senators who held over, having two years to serve.

No. 1. J. D. Landrum, union—2 years.
No. 2. W. T. Chiles, union—2 years.
No. 3. T. W. Hammond, opposition—2 years.
No. 4. N. R. Black, union—2 years.
No. 5. W. W. Gardner, union—2 years.
No. 6. B. H. Bristow, union—2 years.
No. 7. A. D. Cosby, opposition—4 years.
No. 8. O. P. Johnson, union—4 years.
No. 9. John B. Bruner, opposition—4 years.
No. 10. John L. Helm, opposition—4 years.
No. 11. Jas. Gorin, to fill vacancy, opposition—2 years.

No. 12. George Wright, opposition—2 years.
No. 13. B. W. Stone, opposition—2 years.
No. 14. Wm. Johnson, opposition—4 years.
No. 15. C. T. Worthington, opposition—4 years.
No. 16. B. S. Coffey, opposition—2 years.
No. 17. Thomas Z. Morrow, union—4 years.
No. 18. George C. Riffe, opposition—2 years.
No. 19. J. H. Chandler, opposition—4 years.
No. 20. Philip Swigert, opposition—4 years.
No. 21. Tho. B. Cochran, opposition—4 years.
No. 22. E. M. Garriott, opposition—4 years.
No. 23. J. J. Landrum, opposition—2 years.
No. 24. M. M. Benton, union—4 years.
No. 25. R. T. Baker, union—4 years.
No. 26. F. L. Cleveland, opposition—2 years.
No. 27. W. A. Dudley, opposition—4 years.
No. 28. John A. Prall, union—2 years.
No. 29. A. S. Allan, union—4 years.
No. 30. W. S. Bots, opposition—2 years.
No. 31. Lucien B. Goggin, union—4 years.
No. 32.

No. 33. Elijah Patrick, union—2 years.
No. 34. T. J. Cardwell, union—4 years.
No. 35. H. C. Lilly, union—4 years.
No. 36. Milton J. Cook, union—2 years.
No. 37. James Harrison, opposition—2 years.
No. 38. Wm. H. Grainger, union—2 years.

Representatives Elected.

Adair—James R. Hindman, opposition.
Allen—John J. Gatewood, opposition.
Anderson—John Daffin, opposition.
Ballard—
Barren—B. F. Trabue, opposition.
Bath—Lander Barber, union.
Boone—James M. Corbin, opposition.
Bourbon—Robert F. Davis, opposition.
Boyd & Lawrence—D. J. Bartlett.
Boyle—Joshua F. Bell, opposition.
Bracken—John Stroube, union.
Breathitt & Magoffin—
Breckinridge—Alfred Allen, opposition.
Bullitt—John B. McDowell, opposition.
Butler & Edmonson—J. Q. Owsley, union.
Caldwell—Francis Gardner, union.
Callaway—W. H. Covington, opposition.
Campbell—Jacob Hawthorne, union, and W. P. Degman, union.
Carrall—Haydon S. Wright.
Carter & Rowan—
Casey & Russell—
Christian—George Poindexter, opposition.
Clarke—B. F. Buckner, opposition.
Clay & Owsley—William McDaniel, union.
Clinton & Cumberland—
Crittenden—John A. Yandell, union.
Davies—
Batill & Jackson—Wm. J. Moores, union.
Fayette—Isaac Vanmeter, opposition.
Fleming—John M. Gray, union.
Franklin—Jas. Harlan, Jr., opposition.
Floyd & Johnson—
Gallatin—M. J. Williams, opposition.
Garrard—
Grant—Lewis Myers, union.
Graves—Wm. Beadles, opposition.
Grayson—Wm. L. Conklin, opposition.
Green—Wm. S. Hodges, opposition.
Greenup—
Hancock—W. P. D. Bush, opposition.
Hardin—Bryan R. Young, opposition.
Harlan & Perry—
Harrison—Hugh Newell, opposition.
Hart—W. H. Gardner, opposition.
Henderson—Geo. M. Priest, opposition.
Henry—Isaac N. Webb, opposition.
Hickman & Fulton—
Hopkins & Webster—
Jefferson—J. Fry Lawrence, opposition.

Louisville—1st district—H. G. Van Seggern, union.
Louisville—2d district—M. Bijur, union.
Louisville—3d district—J. M. Armstrong, union.
Louisville—4th district—A. M. Stout, union.
Jessamine—Wm. Fisher, opposition.
Knox—William B. Anderson, union.
Kenton—Harvey Myers, union, and Geo. W. Carlisle, union.
Larue—Jesse H. Rodman, opposition.
Laurel & Rockcastle—
Letcher & Pike—
Lewis & P. H. C. Bruce, union.
Lincoln—Thomas W. Varnon, opposition.
Livingston & Lyon—
Logan—G. A. Lyon, opposition.
Madison—George W. Ballew, union.
Marion—John R. Thomas, opposition.
Marshall—Jas. Brien.
Masson—T. W. Gault, union, and Harrison Taylor, opposition.
McCracken—John W. Ogletve.
McLean—Isaac Calhoun, opposition.
Meade—Joseph E. Woolfolk, opposition.
Mercer—W. G. Connor, opposition.
Metcalfe—J. A. Rousseau.
Monroe—John Biggs, union.
Montgomery & Powell—
Morgan & Wolfe—
Muhlenburg—M. J. Roark, union.
Nelson—James Wood, opposition.
Nicholas—John F. McMillan.
Ohio—Henry D. McHenry, opposition.
Oldham—R. C. Hudson, opposition.
Owen—J. D. Lillard, opposition.
Pendleton—James Wilson, union.
Pulaski—J. C. Patten, union.
Scott—W. P. Davall, opposition.
Shelby—Joseph W. Davis, opposition.
Simpson—H. G. Harris, opposition.
Spencer—Milton McGrew, opposition.
Taylor—W. B. Parrott.
Todd—Urban E. Kennedy, union.
Trimble—George W. Lemon, opposition.
Trigg—Fenton Sims, opposition.
Union—James W. Finnie, union.
Warren—R. J. Potter, opposition.
Washington—C. R. Craycroft, opposition.
Wayne—Barton W. S. Huffaker, union.
Whitley—Jackson Veach, union.
Woodford—James P. Ford, opposition.

Barren's reply to the wiggles who wanted to be let free—No, I thank you. When is older like pastry? When it becomes a little tart.

We are glad to hear that Lieut. D. W. Haly will make a trip to Frankfort to-morrow with his celebrated band. The occasion of his visit is the Odd Fellows' picnic which is to be held at Bridgeport, at which the Lieutenant with his band will discourse sweet music and so add to the festivities of the occasion. He will also give our people a taste of the delightful music for which his band has become so celebrated. The rapid progress which this band has made, and the proficiency which it has attained in execution has placed it probably above any band in the army. Lie

The above order must be complied with or
goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort.
T. C. KYTE, Agent.
August 19, 1864.